

REGULATING RAILROADS.

THE CULLOM BILL AS IT PASSED THE SENATE.

The Main Points of the Measure—Secretary Manning Still Improving.

no more serious than the dissent of a few soldiers out of employment. It was the absurd feature of the Democrat as lives in Massachusetts to-day, a man once well known here in Memphis and from Chicago to New Orleans as one of the most venturesome of the merchants of the Mississippi Valley, as he is now one of the most enterprising manufacturers of New England. No man more than he enjoyed the profound sociological of correspondents to whom imperialism was already a reality, and he enjoyed many a hearty laugh at the expense of many newspaper editors in all parts of the country, who, caught by his bait, were anxious for the distinction that imperialism would confer. So long as it paid—and that was as long as the novelty lasted—this organ of imperialism was kept going. When its circulation fell below the paying point the publisher snuffed the imperial organ and imperialism out of existence and soon after embarked in the business he is now engaged in, and at which he has made his third great fortune. A delegate from Massachusetts to the Chicago Democratic Convention in 1884, he revived with the writer a mutual enjoyment of the imperialist escapade as one of the richest jokes of the century. A mere bubble in 1868, imperialism can never be of more consequence to a people whose self-interest for liberty, for the maintenance of the States and the integrity of the republic were so patriotically certified to in the eventful years between 1860 and 1865.

BOYCOTTING AS A REMEDY.

The labor unions are not agreed as to the policy of boycotting as a remedy. Edward King of New York, a prominent leader of the Knights of Labor, says that boycotting has the sanction of the Bible, and to prove this he refers to Matt. xviii, 15-17, as follows: "Moreover, if thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone. If he hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother; but if he will not hear thee, take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of many every word may be established; and if he shall neglect to hear, then tell it to the church; and if he neglect to hear it, let him be unto thee as a heathen and a publican." On the other hand, T. V. Powderly, a logical, clear-headed, philosophical statesman, is opposed to boycotting. In his recent secret circular, as full of wisdom as an egg is of meat, he says: "In fact, our order has been used as a tail for a hundred different kites, and in future must soar aloft free from all of them. I hate the word boycott. I was boycotted ten years ago, and could not get work at my trade for months. It is a bad practice. It has been handed to us by the capitalists." As stated by Mr. Powderly, boycotting was invented by capitalists and is daily practiced by them. The railroad capitalists hold their hands up in holy horror at the infamy of the boycott, but they form associations to control traffic, regulate rates, and to boycott other roads that refuse to join their combinations. The railroads are continually boycotting each other. They have taught their employees the art of boycotting and consider it a great outrage for the laboring classes to adopt their own methods. What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. But the sympathizers who ponder to the money power will commend as something marvelous smart and proper boycotting when resorted to by capitalists, but a crime when practiced by the laboring classes. In every State in the Union the railroads have practiced boycotting.

When a railroad sets up for itself, avows its determination to manage its affairs in its own way, declines to join the syndicate which has pooled its issue, the Knights of Capital stigmatize the outsider as a "scab" and by a remorseless system of boycotting destroys the rival road. When a railroad dares to manage its own affairs in its own way, the order is given, not by the Powderlies, the Arthurs, the Irons, but by the Hoxies and the Goudes, to strike, to boycott the refractory competitor, and straightway the organized capitalists issue the order that freight must be diverted from the "scab," no tickets sold over the doomed road, rates to all connecting points on its line cut, its terminals blocked, its business strangled, until its stockholders are ruined by outlaws and boycotting. The capitalists chuckle with joy and delight as they see their victim forced into bankruptcy through the operations of their well-organized system of boycotting. But when the Knights of Labor undertake to practice the methods adopted by the capitalists to control traffic and compel the submission of all competition, the railroad boycotters are horrified at the lawless methods of the labor boycotters. The capitalists have no use for their own medicine. They advise and howl when hoisted on their own petard.

LOUISVILLE CEMENT.

FOUNDATIONS, CELLAR WALLS AND BUILDINGS SUBJECT TO OVERFLOW SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED WITH LOUISVILLE CEMENT. It is the standard.

The Horse Sales at Lexington. LEXINGTON, KY., May 12.—The horse sales were well attended to-day, the total sale being fifty-seven head for \$30,000. Among the salesmen of Mr.

THE CULLOM BILL AS IT PASSED THE SENATE.

The Main Points of the Measure—Secretary Manning Still Improving.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The "bill to regulate commerce," known as the Cullom bill, as amended and passed the Senate, provides for a commission of five persons to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to carry out the purpose of the bill. The principal object of the commission is to treat at Washington, where general sessions are to be held, but special sessions may be held elsewhere to suit the public convenience, in which case the necessary expenses incurred are to be a part paid from the Treasury. Not more than three of the five of the commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party. All persons holding stocks or bonds of any common carrier of holding official relations to such corporations, are declared ineligible for appointment. The commission is given authority to inquire into the business and management of all common carriers subject to the provisions of the bill, and to obtain full and complete information as to such business, may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of all books, papers, agreements, tariffs and documents relating to any matter under investigation and may to that end invoke the aid of the United States Courts.

Persons having complaints to make against any common carrier of interstate commerce shall make complaint in writing to the commission. The commission shall send the complaint to the common carrier, and require either satisfaction of the complaint or an answer in writing within a reasonable time. If no answer is made within the time stated, the commission shall investigate the complaint. The commission shall also investigate all complaints forwarded to it by State commissions, and may institute inquiries on its own motion. Complaints shall not be dismissed because of the absence of direct damage to the complainant.

The reports of the commission shall be in writing, and its findings shall be deemed prima facie evidence in all judicial proceedings.

Whenever any common carrier shall refuse to obey any lawful order of the commission, it is made the duty of the commission to apply to the United States Circuit Court sitting in equity, alleging the violations and the court shall hear and determine the matter on short notice and without the formal proceedings of ordinary suits, but so as to adjust it, and the court may in proper cases issue writs of injunction, or other process, mandatory or otherwise, to restrain further violation of the order of the commission on the part of the common carrier or offenders. For such purposes the Circuit Court shall be deemed always in session.

The bill requires that all charges for any service in transporting passengers or freight, or storing goods, by common carriers, shall be reasonable; it prohibits all rebates and draw backs and all unjust discriminations, requiring that all persons shall be charged and treated alike for services rendered under substantially similar circumstances and conditions.

Every common carrier subject to the bill, shall within sixty days after it becomes a law, file with the commission copies of all its tariffs of fares and freight, including its classification and terminal charges, and shall make them public so far as the commission deems proper. No advance on such public rates shall be made with out ten days' public notice.

The "long and short haul" clause, being sections of the bill, reads as follows: That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier to charge or receive greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of the like classes and quantity of property, such as to be deducted from the school census, all in public and private schools, and the mass of youthful illiterates is still 700,000—more than 10 per cent. of her claimed total population.

Chattanooga leads all the cities in the State and so far as we know in the South—in respect of the number of her scholastic population which receives some instruction in the common schools. Her enrollment for several years averages close to three-fourths of the enumeration. Yet we have 1600 children and youths who attended no school of any kind in the scholastic year 1885! So we may boast of a better record than any of the others, but ours is bad enough.

We have further discussion of this subject for future articles, meantime commending the revelations of Mr. Palmer's report to the careful attention of those who think they have the interest of the church and State in their especial charge and keeping.

CONFEDERATE GENERALS

WHO HAVE SURVIVED TO THE PRESENT DAY.

Many of Whom Have Been Very Successful in Civil Life Since the Close of the Civil War.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The recent meeting at Montgomery of so many generals who figured in the "late unpleasantness" on the Confederate side suggests the question: What has become of all the Southern military chieftains who, after the war, had in most cases to begin life over again with ruined fortunes and blasted hopes? Some of them are now well known as Senators, Representatives, Governors of States and Federal officeholders, but a very large number have sunk out of sight since the fatal Appomattox. In order to resurrect them for a moment's notice, your correspondent called on Gen. Marcus J. Wright, agent of the War Department for the collection of Confederate records, who is a walking encyclopedia of facts relating to the "lost cause." From him was obtained the following account of some of the principal Confederate leaders. Of the six full generals appointed by the Confederacy Congress only two survive, Joseph E. Johnston, now United States Commissioner of Railroads, and G. T. Beauregard, Adjutant-General of Louisiana.

ILLITERACY IN OUR CITIES

AN EXHIBIT THAT IS ANYTHING BUT CREDITABLE

From Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Clarksville and Jackson.

Chattanooga Times: We have the report of Hon. Thos. H. Blair, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the year 1885, and a most interesting and instructive document it is; one that ought to be read by every parent in Tennessee (who can read) and studied by those who lead political and economic thought and movements. The disparity between the needs of the State in educational facilities, and the provisions made for meeting those needs is simply startling. We have not now the report with a view to show the lack of school privileges, and the failure of our system to benefit more than a minority of the children of a school age, but will content ourselves with a glance at the revelations on this point made by the reports of superintendents of the city schools of Chattanooga, Clarksville, Jackson, Knoxville, Memphis and Nashville. The almost failure of our city schools may thus be stated:

City.	Population.	Enroll.	No. not enrolled.
Chattanooga	5,008	3,514	1,500
Clarksville	2,152	1,213	939
Jackson	1,822	1,024	804
Knoxville	4,187	2,481	1,706
Memphis	15,161	5,143	10,018
Nashville	16,348	7,686	8,662
Total	52,501	20,459	32,042

That is to say, more than one-half the children of school age, between the ages of six and twenty-one years in the six cities are not even enrolled in the list of pupils! Less than half went to the schools provided for them in the year 1885 for a single day! In round figures 21,700 children are receiving no benefits from our system of public education where it is most intelligently and liberally provided for them. Of the whole number of non-attendance on the public schools there were probably in the cities named 2000 sent to private schools at home or elsewhere, thus leaving a round 19,700 boys and girls from six to twenty-one years of age, growing up in absolute ignorance of the rudiments of education! This is a population of about 100,000 souls, the most enterprising and liberal in the State, and as enlightening as any in the South. The very thought is appalling. A mass of your half-illiterate equal to one-eighth of the total population of our State is coming forward to take its share in shaping the future destinies!

In Memphis, where school facilities are on a most ample scale, only 38 per cent, a little over one-third of her scholastic population, is ever seen inside her school rooms. Nashville, with the oldest and completest system of graded schools in the South, enrolls less than half the pupils of school age, and deducting from the school census all in public and private schools, and her mass of youthful illiterates is still 700,000—more than 10 per cent. of her claimed total population.

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SPORTING NEWS.

The Washington Races. Ivy City, D. C., May 12.—The heavy rain of last night rendered the track heavy and in some places sloppy. The attendance was very large and the sport excellent.

First Race.—The Army and Navy stake, one mile, for all ages. Won by Strathmore. Dry Monopoly record, Swift third. Time—1:46. Mutuals paid \$13.20.

Second Race.—One mile and an eighth, all ages. Won by Tony Foster; Charlie Russell second, Balio third. Time—2:06. Mutuals paid \$2.80.

Third Race.—Half a mile, for maiden two-year-olds. Won by Roundman; Maggie Mitchell second, Aurora third. Time—1:21. Mutuals paid \$8.10.

Fourth Race.—Free handicap, one mile and one-sixteenth. Won by Joe Mitchell; Ten Booker second, Whizaz third. Time—57. Mutuals paid \$67.15.

Fifth Race.—Free handicap steeplechase, over the steeplechase course. Won by Dangerfield; Disturbance second, Saltina third. Time—6:37. Mutuals paid \$24.50.

The Clarendon Canal.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Representative Irion of Louisiana reported favorably from the Committee of Railways and Canals a bill to appropriate \$50,000 to be expended in the construction and completion of the Clarendon canal for connecting Bayou Teche with Grand Lake at Clarendon, La.

The Charges Against Rosecrans.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Gen. Rosecrans was in the Senate Committee on the 12th inst.

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Many of Whom Have Been Very Successful in Civil Life Since the Close of the Civil War.

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Of the twenty Lieutenant-Generals appointed to the provisional army several are living. E. Kirby Smith is Professor of Mathematics in the University of the South, Tennessee, which is an Episcopal institution. James Longstreet is keeping a hotel down in Georgia, after serving a term as United States Marshal under President Hayes. D. H. Hill of North Carolina is still recently President of the Agricultural School of the State of Arkansas, and now earns a living chiefly as a magazine writer. Stephen B. Lee is a farmer and president of the State Agricultural College of Mississippi. Jubal A. Early practices law at Lynchburg, although his chief support is derived from his connection with the Louisiana Lottery Company. A. P. Stewart is now President of the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, where Secretary Lamar was a professor; the time of his election to the United States Senate, Joseph Wheeler is in Congress, is very busy, and one of the largest planters in Alabama. He is the only Southern member who entertains largely in Washington.

Of the Major-Generals, Wade Hampton is in the north end of the Capitol, where he is likely to remain for life. John B. Gordon is a millionaire railroad man, and figured conspicuously at the Montgomery celebration. Gen. Loring of Florida was engineering in Egypt until a few years ago, when he came to New York to work at the same profession. B. E. Cheatham was recently appointed postmaster at Nashville, Tenn., by President Cleveland. Sam Jones of Virginia is in the Judge Advocate General's office. S. B. Buckner lives in Louisville, Ky., where he owns a great deal of real estate whose revenue supports him. S. B. French earns a scanty subsistence by engineering in Georgia. C. L. Stephens is in Fredericksburg, Va. John H. Forney, brother of Congressman Forney, is an insane asylum at Selma, Ala. Abner H. Maury is Washington agent for a New York life insurance company. John C. Walker is also in the insurance business here. Josiah K. Trimble is in retirement in Baltimore on a fortune derived from the "Timber and whisky." Gen. Heath is employed by the government to do engineering on some Southern rivers. Cummins Wilcox was formerly employed about the S. R. Chamber, but is now in retirement writing a history of the Mexican war. Fitzgibbon is Governor of Virginia. "Extra Bill" Smith practices law at San Antonio, Tex., and is likely to turn up in Congress next session as Ribbons' successor. Charles W. Field, once Director of the House, is Superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservations. William B. Rice is Governor of Tennessee, and is on the straight road to the United States Senate. W. H. F. Lee is a Fairfax county farmer. C. J. Polignac, who came over from France as reporter for the Confederacy, is back in Paris, busied with immense railroad projects. J. F. Fagan was Marshal of Arkansas under Grant. He is now at Little Rock. William Mahone is in the Senate, as is C. C. Wallhall of Mississippi. John S. Marmaduke is a Governor of Missouri, and an aspirant for Senator. Guckel's seat, John M. Brown has gone to St. Louis as United States Consul-General at St. Petersburg. M. C. Butler is a Senator of the United States, Thomas A. Russell, after making a fortune as Attorney for the Northern P. & O. railroad, has settled down at his old home, Charlottesville, Va. G. W. Cooke Lee is President of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va.

Only a few of the several hundred brigadier generals can be made known. West Adams, formerly president of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company, is postmaster at Jackson, Miss. Frank Armstrong is now waiting the Senate's confirmation to be Indian agent, but as the charge of desertion against him seems to be pretty well substantiated it is not likely that he will ever have anything to do with the red man. John C. Brown was formerly Governor of Tennessee, built the Texas Pacific railroad for Jay Gould, and is the latter's attorney for all of his roads west of the Mississippi, as well as receiver for the Texas Pacific, with headquarters at Dallas. J. R. Chalmers represented the "ah-so-shine district" in Mississippi in Congress until he was left last fall by party splits; John B. Clark of Missouri, is Clerk of the United States House of Representatives; F. M. Cockrell and A. H. C. Quitner are United States Senators; R. E. Ogleston is in the Surgeon General's office; W. R. Cox of North Carolina, is in the House; N. B. Bray is Commissioner of the Land Office of Texas; Basil Duke edits the Southern Bivouac at Louisville, Ky.; J. T. Morgan of Alabama and S. B. Maxey of Texas are United States Senators; A. M. Scales is Governor of North Carolina. C. M. Snelley is Third Auditor of the Treasury; E. L. Thomas is in the Land Office of the Interior Department; R. M. Vance is Assistant Commissioner of Patents. A hundred more brigadiers are scattered over the country, most of them engaged in civil engineering.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Rights of the Minority.

The Editors of the Appeal: Okeola, Miss., May 9.—What has become of the bankruptcy bill which was so favorably reported by both committees? Has it found a deposit in the hands of the committees for this session only, or is it there to be a thing of the past? It seems such an important measure should be disposed of in some manner, and not keep the public in suspense.

[The bill lies in the tomb of so many equally good measures—the committee-room to resurrect it from which there does not seem to be strength enough left in Congress.—[EDS. APPEAL.]

The Judge of the Supreme Court.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

It surprises and pains us to read the animadversions of our home press on the judicial course of our criminal judge, especially in the Emma Norman case. The head and front of his offending seems to be that after giving the cold and clear cut law he quoted a verse of appropriate poetry, embodying the noblest sentiment of human nature; and that he administers the law without the tyranny that characterizes some of his predecessors. And yet, *converso*, he is censured for appointing an extra guard for the protection of a citizen threatened and hounded by a band of assassins. There is certainly some ground of charging this as extrajudicial. But how does this comport with the other charge of undue levity? Thus:

"He shall and he shall not,
He will and he will not,
If he does he'll be damned,
And he'll be damned if he don't."

It is a great pleasure to us, however, to read the high encomiums passed upon his judicial administration by the press of our sister States. Certes, I know of more than one Southern States over fought on field or forum under Federal or Confederate flag that will vote for him again, despite all conventional nominations, as the best criminal judge we have ever had to honor our judicial crime.

S. S. REMBERT.
Woodstock, Tenn., May 12th, 1886.

ARRESTED FOR ASSAULT.

Vile Crime Committed by a Black Negro Brute.

Late last night while all the people in the house were away, Annie Johnson, a negro girl fifteen years of age, was violently assaulted by a young black brute named Albert Vance, living in the same house, on Main street near Orleans street, for the purpose of outraging her. She screamed with pain and he struck her violently in the month, the effect of his blow being plainly visible hours after. His purpose accomplished, he left her and went to bed. She left the house, and, ending O'Keefe's in the neighborhood, related her story to him. He promptly arrested the second.

Murderer Lynched in Kansas.

St. Louis, Mo., May 12.—Story comes from Prescott of the lynching there yesterday afternoon of Frank Lyles, who murdered Minnie Grimes, aged seventeen, because she rejected his offer of marriage. Lyles was walking home from school with Miss Grimes, and when near the latter's home he pressed the repeated question upon the young lady, who refused to answer in the affirmative. The young man became enraged, drew a revolver and shot the girl in the side. She started to run for the house, but the second shot brought her to the ground. She recovered herself and again started to run, but again fell. Lyles in the meantime having kept up a continuous fusillade and emptied his revolver into her body. He then deliberately loaded his revolver and fired seven more shots into the form of the already dead girl, after which he cut her with a club. He beat her brains out with a club. He was captured at once, making no resistance, but was shortly afterward taken from the officers by a mob and hanged.

Election Notice.

Office Election for a Board of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, 15 Madison st., TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1886, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. N. FONTAINE, Pres. JAMES E. BRADLEY, Secretary.

\$250 A MONTH.

WANTED AGENTS, Men and Women, to sell "THE CHILD'S BIBLE" Introduction by Rev. J. H. Vin.

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S. H. RIDGELY
(Successor to MURRAY & RIDGELY.)
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No. 38 MADISON STREET,
Cordially invites an inspection of his Large, Fresh and Varied Spring and Summer Stock of English, French and German Worsted, Cassimeres and Satings, comprising the Latest Designs and Finest Textures in Gentlemen's Wear.
Samples and Prices on application to those who have left measures.

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HER BEST FRIEND!
DR. J. BRADFIELD'S
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This famous remedy most happily meets the demand of the age for woman's peculiar and multifarious ailments. It is a remedy for WOMAN ONLY, and for one SPECIAL CLASS of her diseases. It is a specific for certain diseased conditions of the womb, and promises to so control the Menstrual Function as to regulate all the derangements and irregularities of Woman's MONTHLY PERIODS.

FEMALE REGULATOR

It is strictly a vegetable compound, and is the product of medical science and practical experience directed toward the benefit of SUFFERING WOMAN! It is the studied prescription of a learned physician, whose specialty was WOMAN, and whose fame became enviable and boundless because of his wonderful success in the treatment and cure of female complaints. THE REGULATOR is the GRANDEST REMEDY known, and richly deserves its name.

WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND

Because it controls a class of functions the various derangements or which cause more ill health than all other causes combined, and thus rescue her from a long train of ailments which sorely embitter her life and prevent her from enjoying the pleasures of a multitude of living witnesses can testify to its charming effects! WOMAN, take to your confidence the REGULATOR.

PRECIOUS BOON OF HEALTH!

It will relieve you of nearly all the complaints peculiar to your sex. Rely upon it as your safeguard for health, happiness and long life.

Sold by all druggists. Send for our treatise on the Health and Happiness of Woman, mailed free, which gives all particulars.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Box 28, Atlanta, Ga.

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Manual of All Diseases, by H. HUMPHREYS, M. D., HIGHLY PRIZED IN CHINA AND GOLD Mailed Free.

NAME OF DISEASE.	CURE.	PRICE.
1. Fever, Chills, Headache, Stomachache, etc.	Doan's Kidney Pills.	25c.
2. Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Cough, etc.	Doan's Worm Expeller.	25c.
3. Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, etc.	Doan's Cough Syrup.	25c.
4. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, etc.	Doan's Asthma Remedy.	25c.
5. Neuralgia, Toothache, Rheumatism, etc.	Doan's Neuralgia Remedy.	25c.
6. Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo, etc.	Doan's Headache Remedy.	25c.

HOMEOPATHIC

1. Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach, etc.	Doan's Bilious Remedy.	25c.
2. Suppressed or Painful Periods, etc.	Doan's Menstrual Regulator.	25c.
3. Whites, Leucorrhoea, etc.	Doan's Whites Remedy.	25c.
4. Group, Dropsy, Difficult Breathing, etc.	Doan's Dropsy Remedy.	25c.
5. Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions, etc.	Doan's Salt Rheum Remedy.	25c.
6. Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, etc.	Doan's Rheumatism Remedy.	25c.
7. Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria, etc.	Doan's Fever Remedy.	25c.
8. Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head, etc.	Doan's Catarrh Remedy.	25c.
9. Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, etc.	Doan's Whooping Cough Remedy.	25c.
10. Nervous Debility, Physical Weakness, etc.	Doan's Nervous Remedy.	25c.
11. Kidney Disease, etc.	Doan's Kidney Pills.	25c.
12. Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed, etc.	Doan's Urinary Remedy.	25c.
13. Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation, etc.	Doan's Heart Remedy.	25c.

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Fire, Wind, Water and Light-ning proof. Suitable for all kinds of buildings. For prices and estimates at factory rates, call on our address.

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